

Deutschland Designer Ends Life in U. S. Jail

German, Arrested for Leaving Restricted Zone, Came Here on Submarine

BALTIMORE, Sept. 18.—Gottfried Prusse, one of the designers of the German merchant submarine Deutschland, who came to Baltimore on the first voyage of that craft, committed suicide in the city jail to-day by hanging.

Prusse had been imprisoned as an alien enemy. He was arrested by United States authorities August 20 for leaving a restricted zone without permission. He was forty-one years old and born in Germany. The coroner gave a certificate of suicide.

Prusse spent the greater part of his time while the Deutschland was at this port in the depths of the submarine, superintending the handling of the cargo and looking after the engines. He performed similar service at New London, Conn., where the Deutschland went on her second and last voyage to this country.

Following his arrest, Prusse was committed to jail for thirty days. At the expiration of this time further action on the case was expected to be taken by the Department of Justice.

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Soapbox Finding, Baring Weak Law, Is Filed by Jury

Presentment Reveals Street Orators as Skilful Evaders of Statutes

Judges Called Lenient

Investigators Decide Magistrates Should Display More Vigor Against Sedition

Alexander Konta, foreman of the regular grand jury investigating soapbox orators, handed up yesterday to Judge McIntyre, in General Sessions, the much-discussed presentment which District Attorney Swann and Judge McIntyre agreed should not be filed because it dwelt too much upon the infirmity of the law. The District Attorney had characterized it as "a cablegram to Berlin" and a document that was equivalent to "bullets in the backs of our boys in France."

Judge McIntyre said he would receive it, inasmuch as it was not aimed at any individual. Mr. Swann agreed to its being made public, saying that the controversy had already barred the infirmity of the laws of the state in dealing with seditious utterances. The document covered eight closely typewritten pages. After rehearsing Judge McIntyre's charge to indict wherever the evidence warranted, the presentment declares that the grand jury faces a lack of "concrete instances of abuse of free speech that would help us to determine our attitude on the question."

Continuing, the presentment says: "From reports of these soapbox speeches as published in the press it is clear that the makers of these speeches are attempting to evade their responsibilities as abusers of the right of free speech. They preach sedition, yet they are so skilful in the use of language that it is difficult to select precise statements for which they may be indicted with prospect of conviction. They seem to be traitors, yet they hide themselves in clever verbiage. They encourage rebellion to excited utterances for which the authorities find it difficult to say wherein they have offended. They are masters of the art of innuendo. They speak in veiled terms. They are disturbers of our community in the result of their produce on idle minds that is dangerous. They are virtually conspirators against the general wellbeing of the community and the nation."

"The presentment points out that the city magistrates have had the same difficulty with the problem of dealing with the lack of definite evidence on which to prosecute. It says 'they have refused to accept innuendo for evidence or to send men to jail for alleged nods and winks.'

Believe Magistrates Are Lenient
"May it not be asked," it goes on, "in these times of war, if the city magistrates have not failed to perform their duties to the community? We are living no longer in times of peace. We are beset with dangers without and within. We are face to face daily with conspiracies and possible murder, with poisonous hatred and nefarious plots against our national existence. Is it too much to hope that our magistrates should rise to a higher conception of their duty and proceed boldly to an interpretation of the spirit of the law which once and for all will effectually root out the cancerous growth which has menaced our recent life?"

"We believe the magistrates should act with vigor. We believe the Police Department should produce full and exact evidence. We are mindful of your honor's clear and eloquent instructions, and whenever evidence is produced we are prepared to act."

District Attorney Swann announced yesterday that he had assigned Assistant District Attorney Neilson Olcott, son of former District Attorney Olcott, to present police evidence of disorderly conduct to the soap-box grand jury. The work has been in charge of Assistant District Attorney John McKim Minton, Jr., who was appointed by District Attorney Whitman. Mr. Minton will still, however, have general supervision of the subject.

Moore Accosts Swann
"I believe that Mr. Minton is absolutely independent of politics, but he is a Democrat," said the District Attorney somewhat testily last night. "Mr. Olcott is a Republican and was appointed by District Attorney Perkins. Charges of playing politics have been made in this controversy by the newspapers. If they can find any politics in the assignment of Mr. Olcott they are welcome to it."

John D. Moore, national secretary of the Friends of Irish Freedom, who is under arrest for disorderly conduct at a street meeting in West Thirty-seventh Street and who has asked Governor Whitman to investigate the District Attorney Swann's conduct of the grand jury investigation of soap-box orators, sent in his card yesterday, but the grand jury did not request him to testify. Mr. Moore offered to waive immunity. In the ante-room Moore accosted District Attorney Swann and said:

"Judge Swann, why are you so anxious to have me tried by a magistrate? Do you want to see me railroaded to jail? I want to be tried by a jury."

"That," replied the District Attorney, "is a matter entirely for the grand jury to decide."

Six policemen who were witnesses at Moore's meeting were asked to testify. The inquiry will continue to-day.

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Enemies Within

Special Appeal of Disloyal Propagandists Is to Industrial Workers to Convince Them War Was Made by Capitalists to Exploit Them

THE special appeal of the disloyal propagandists is to class feeling. They print columns on columns of stuff calculated to make the industrial workers feel that this country went into the war only to make them suffer. The following example is from the *Novi Mir*, a Russian paper published in New York:

"In the last three years the war industry has put into the background all other kinds of industry. Millions, tens of millions, of men, women and children are busy manufacturing rifles, guns, shells and other weapons, instruments of murder. The production of useful, necessary products gives place to the production of murderous instruments. The ammunition kings heap up billions. But it is not enough for them. They want more."

"The more the wealth of the rich grows the more misery and suffering increase. The exploitation of suffering has reached during the war heights never before imagined. The government comes to the assistance of the capitalists, breaking strikes, protecting the capitalist in his oppression of the worker, making the worker a slave. If, until the war, the capitalist gave the worker just what was necessary to maintain the plainest living, now, in time of war, the worker earns much less than before, so that he must live like an animal. The capitalist and the government backing him, with the press in its service and the official Church, tell the worker that it must be so, that he must starve, for our country is at war, and everybody must sacrifice on the altar of the country."

"Millions of workers are bleeding on the battlefields. Other millions are starving to death, while the war superprofits fill the pockets of the masters of life. The worker has to pay for the war. Some day the thunder of the guns will stop, but tens of years afterward the oppressed, the poor classes, will still have to pay from their earnings the loans and the interest on the loans the government has made for the sake of the war. The war has enslaved the worker and his children and his grandchildren."

Paper Calls War A Bloody Adventure
In another of its efforts it says: "In this time, when the suffering classes of the American public, breaking under the burden of the war, begin to raise their voices against those who caused it, official America and all the traitors surrounding her, who betrayed the cause of the working classes, are making every endeavor to convince the worker of the 'holiness' of the bloody adventure started by the capitalists. In the bourgeois press and in the 'patriotic' meetings, in the legislative bodies and in conventions of workers' delegates, in factories and unions, everywhere appear new 'benefactors' of the working class, and their leaders do everything in their power to betray the American proletariat to the party whose interests are just opposite to its own. It is plain that they do it for a dirty and deplorable purpose."

Taking as its text the fight in Congress for a higher tax on war profits, the *Novi Mir* says:

"President Wilson is very much afraid for the future of Russia. But both the Russian and the German nations do not care for his interference in their affairs. He has been told this, not once, but many times. Such manifestations, however, seem to have no effect on him. He keeps to his utterance and continues his falsehoods, singing the old song of the 'unselfishness' of the United States—here, where open pillage is manifesting itself and the intention is plain of American capitalism to enrich itself, while the Morgans and Rockefellers have their dirty hands in the game."

"The American nation knows too well that the sorrowful hand of Wilson has prepared to bear on it with full weight, but the nation will know how to free itself from this hand, just as other nations have known how to break the chains by which their sorrowful governments have bound them."

"Eight Million Dead." Safety Director Friedlander said: "No meetings that tend to interfere with the avowed purposes of the government in connection with this war will be permitted in this city."

Whitman Refuses Aid To War Objectors
Legal Aid Bureau Had Complained of Improper Treatment in Draft

Governor Whitman refuses to take any action on the complaints of conscientious objectors that they were improperly treated by local draft boards. The refusal was in reply to hundreds of complaints by the Bureau of Legal Aid, 70 Fifth Avenue.

These complaints were that boards had refused to furnish blanks to those who wished to claim exemption; that men who claimed exemption not only were refused the privilege, but, in some instances, "were offensively and brutally treated," and that claims for exemption on grounds of dependents "have been denied with obvious injustice."

Replying to these charges, Governor Whitman wrote: "The work of the moment is to select and train an army, and our first consideration must be to prosecute that work to a successful termination. If, after the last quota to be furnished by the State of New York has been mobilized, we desire to make a formal charge against specific local boards, then these charges will receive my careful consideration and recommendations will be made to the President, but at the present time such proceedings would practically stop the work of the boards in New York City, something which cannot be even considered until that result is accomplished."

We are now engaged in the serious business of preparing for what promises to be a long war. If we do not immediately raise an army for service in Europe we may be forced to fight on American soil to defend our homes from the invasion of a relentless foreign power, and neither you nor I can assume the responsibility of hindering in the slightest degree the work of selecting that army. I trust that you will not misunderstand my position, but I must decline at this time to make any move which would hinder the immediate selection of the National Army."

Cincinnati Muzzles Nearing
Police Ordered to Prevent Pacifist Meeting

CINCINNATI, Sept. 18.—Scott Nearing, of Toledo, will not speak at Central Turner Hall next Tuesday evening, as Socialists intended he should. The police received orders to-day to prevent Nearing delivering his address

Wilson Restricts Exemption Appeals

Governors of All States Notified Politics Can Have No Influence in Draft

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—President Wilson gave notice to all Governors of states to-day that in hearing claims for exemption coming from the district boards on the grounds of occupation, he would consider only evidence already submitted to the boards and nothing else unless upon the board's recommendation.

The effect of the President's action is to shut out absolutely all appeals of a political nature or those which may be brought by interested persons "with a pull" and confine consideration of the cases to the evidence.

The following telegram was sent to Governors by the provost marshal general:

"Claims for exemption or discharge on the ground of engagement in industry and agriculture are within the original jurisdiction of the district boards. Decision of the district boards is final, except that the President may affirm, modify or reverse such decision, in accordance with regulations prescribed by him. The regulations prescribed by the President provide for appeal from the decision of the district board on agricultural and industrial claims, but the claims for appeal must be filed with the district board who will send all evidence and other matter considered in the case to the President for his consideration."

If, after the decision of the district board, it is decided to submit new matter, the district board may reopen the case, consider such new matter, and, if it adheres to its original decision, forward such new matter to the President. Matter not presented to the district boards cannot be considered on appeal to the President.

"While district boards are not courts, their function in passing on claims and in such new matter to the President, examining their decisions is quasi-judicial. Since the general rule must be that nothing which was not presented to the district board can be considered on appeal to the President, it would be subversive of the spirit of the law and violative of the judicial function that is being executed, to make exceptions in individual cases and receive suggestions, urgings or statements from individuals concerning particular cases pending here on appeal."

Governors Are Asked To Shield Drafted Men From "The Last Drink"

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Provost Marshal General Crowder has asked Governors of all states to take precautions against drunkenness on draft mobilization days, which start tomorrow, even if it becomes necessary to consider the advisability of closing the saloons. The telegram sent to-day does not make the direct request of the governors that the saloons be closed, but it was intimated by military authorities that recruits who present themselves for entrainment under the influence of liquor will render themselves liable to severe military punishment. General Crowder's telegram reads:

"A large per cent of your population

is about to leave home for the uncertainties of a soldier's life. While not an occasion for sorrow, it is a day of solemnity. It is especially inappropriate that it be marred by the untoward events which drunkenness brings in its train.

"Therefore I earnestly suggest that you consider the advisability of measures looking to the closing of saloons during entrainment on the next and subsequent mobilization days as may seem proper to you."

Approximately 250,000, or 40 per cent, of the draft call will leave for camp during the next five days, 50,000 entraining each day.

Nine Governors have answered the telegram sent by General Crowder asking their opinion as to the advisability of continuing examinations of registered eligibles to determine the fitness of the remaining 7,200,000 men while the existing boards are in session. Seven advised that the examinations be continued.

Senate to Push Bill for Soldiers' Insurance

Public Hearings End After Interested Parties Urge Changes in Measure

WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—Public hearings on the soldiers' and sailors' insurance bill were concluded to-day before the Senate Finance sub-committee, with insurance men and others suggesting various changes. The sub-committee hopes to report the measure this week to the Senate, where plans already have been made for expediting its passage.

J. H. Harper, of New York, urged the committee to amend the bill so that its administration would be placed under the Pension Office, which he proposed be transferred to the Treasury Department in order to effect a large financial saving in carrying the measure into effect.

An amendment permitting disabled soldiers to remain under the care of the surgeon general of the United States during rehabilitation was urged by Dr. Charles W. Richardson, of Washington. The section which makes optional the taking of insurance by enlisted men was vigorously assailed by George E. Lyle, president of the Home Life Insurance Company, of New York, who asserted that it opened the door for future pension legislation, was too vague, "utterly unsound in principle" and was class legislation. He added: "It cannot be opposed simply as state insurance, because it does not pretend to sell insurance at cost, but at less than cost."

Some minor changes were made in the bill at the suggestion of Judge Julian Mack, who drew the measure. Labor's interest in the passage at the present session of Congress of the soldiers' insurance bill was submitted to President Wilson to-day by President Gompers and Secretary Morrison of the American Federation of Labor. Mr. Gompers said later the President was in accord with the view that the measure should be enacted now.

To Suppress Disloyalty
A luncheon will be given at the Hotel McAlpin to-day at which definite plans will be announced by the American Defence Society for the suppression of German propaganda and disloyalty. Among those who are expected to attend are Governor Whitman, Henry C. Frick, George W. Wickersham and Major George H. Putnam.

Through the vigilance corps of the society, the theatre managers of Manhattan and Brooklyn have agreed to donate parts of their revenues for the week of October 1 to the campaign.

Chicago May Bar German Superintendent of Schools Plans to Halt Study of Language

CHICAGO, Sept. 18.—John D. Shoop, Superintendent of Schools, asked the Chicago Board of Education to-day to bar the teaching of German in grade schools.

Shoop, in making his recommendation, raised by implication the charge that there were organized efforts to induce American children to study the Kaiser's language. He recommended that no pupil be solicited to take any foreign language course, and that schools in which it is to be taught be limited to fifteen.

The reasons for the recommendations, Mr. Shoop said, were that it cost the board \$15,850 annually to teach German in the schools, and that pupils in grades below the seventh should not be burdened with the study of foreign languages.

Proving Ground Plan Delayed by Congress
WASHINGTON, Sept. 18.—It was intimated in official circles to-day that the attempt to establish a new proving ground for the army would not be renewed at this session of Congress. It was considered possible that at the December session a plan would be submitted to Congress for a joint naval and army proving ground.

The refusal of Congress to approve

the Kent Island, Maryland, project makes it probable that an available site will be sought in another state. The Navy Department, it was learned to-day, had sent experts to the eastern shore of Maryland to inspect a site, and refused to recommend it.

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TODAY IS PRIMARY DAY

Today is the most important Primary day that New York City has ever had.

The fight is now on to keep Murphy out and the Tiger's claws off the City Government.

The enrolled Republican voters will take the first step in deciding whether Mayor Mitchel and the Fusion Board of Estimate, or Tammany Hall will administer the City's business, control the City's money and protect life and property in this crisis of the nation's history.

There is one way only to beat Tammany—nominate today, and elect on November 6th, the men on the Fusion ticket.

The polls are open from 3 P. M. to 9 P. M. Every enrolled Republican should vote.

Governor Whitman says:
"A large Republican vote on Primary day will be the first step toward the success of the Fusion movement."

Senator Calder says:
"I desire to urge all Republicans, as a matter of party responsibility, to vote for the Fusion ticket in the party Primaries on September 19th."

State Comptroller Travis says:
"The enrolled Republicans of New York should voice their approval of the present city administration in a most decisive manner. A vote for Fusion is a vote for good government."

Charles E. Hughes says:
"The entire strength of the Republican party should be cast in favor of Fusion and of the Fusion ticket."

Fusion Committee of 1917

Today is Primary Day

POLLS ARE OPEN 3 P. M. TO 9 P. M.